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Results of searching in PCT for:
((sonic or ultrasonic) near transducer) and matching and modulus and coefficient: 35 records
Showing records 1 to 25 of 35 .

Final 10 records

Refine Search

((sonic or ultrasonic) near transducer) and matching and

	Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Num
1.	(WO 2008/035340) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A FUNGAL NAIL INFECTION WITH SHORTWAVE AND/OR MICROWAVE RADIATION	27.03.2008	A61N 2/00	PCT/IL2007/00113
	The present invention relates to methods and devices for treating hard biological tissue (in particular, keratin-rich hard tissues) with ele a frequency of at least 0.5 MHZ (megahertz) and less than 10 GHZ (gigahertz) (for example, HF, RF or microwave energy), and partic devices for treating infections, for example, fungal infections of the nail.			
2.	(WO 2008/035325) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TREATING A FUNGAL NAIL INFECTION WITH SHORTWAVE AND/OR MICROWAVE RADIATION	27.03.2008	A61F 2/00	PCT/IL2006/00110
	The present invention relates to methods and devices for treating hard biological tissue (in particular, keratin-rich hard tissues) with ele a frequency of at least 0.5 MHZ (megahertz) and less than 10 GHZ (gigahertz) (for example, HF, RF or microwave energy), and partic devices for treating infections, for example, fungal infections of the nail.			
3.	(WO 2007/107736) METHOD FOR FABRICATING A MEMS MICROPHONE	27.09.2007	B81C 1/00	PCT/GB2007/00093
	A MEMS device, for example a capacitive microphone, comprises a flexible membrane 11 that is free to move in response to pressure sound waves. A first electrode 13 is mechanically coupled to the flexible membrane 11, and together form a first capacitive plate of the device. A second electrode 23 is mechanically coupled to a generally rigid structural layer or back-plate 14, which together form a seco capacitive microphone device. The capacitive microphone is formed on a substrate 1, for example a silicon wafer. A back- volume 33 is membrane 11, and is formed using a 'back-etch' through the substrate 1. A first cavity 9 is located directly below the m...			
4.	(WO 2007/107735) MEMS DEVICE	27.09.2007	H04R 19/00	PCT/GB2007/00093
	A micro-electrical-mechanical device comprises: a **transducer** arrangement having at least a membrane being mounted with respect t interface means for relating electrical signals to movement of the membrane; in which the **transducer** arrangement comprises stress a at least partially decouple the membrane from expansion or contraction of the substrate.			
5.	(WO 2007/089230) NOVEL COMPOSITION	09.08.2007	B32B 19/02	PCT/

[redacted] the PCT

US2006/0033

A nanocomposite material containing a clay mineral disposed within a matrix selected from the group consisting of polymeric material, material, ceramic material, and mixtures thereof. The clay mineral has a flexural strength of at least about 200 kilograms per square ce strength of at least about 2,000 kilograms per square centimeter.

6. (WO 2007/087411) METHODS OF MANUFACTURE OF SONAR AND **ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER** DEVICES AND COMPOSITE ACTUATORS — 02.08.2007 — H01L 41/047 — PCT/US2007/002

The present invention provides a method of manufacturing piezoelectric transducers that improves performance by reducing the mecha component interfaces. The method involves the epoxy impregnation and encapsulation of the components within the piezoelectric stac achieved by capillary action that results in a chemical bond. The encapsulation method results in an epoxy conformal coating that prov protection from harsh operational environments and reduces the risk of high voltage electric breakdown.

7. (WO 2007/067200) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ELASTICITY IMAGING — 14.06.2007 — A61B 8/00 — PCT/US2006/010

A computational efficient algorithm for compression analysis of free-hand static elasticity imaging performed using medical diagnostic u equipment offers tissue compression quality and quantity feedback to the operator. The algorithm includes a criterion for automatic sel advantageous pre- and post-compression frame pairs delivering elasticity images of optimal dynamic ranges (DR) and signal-to-noise algorithm in real time eases operator training and reduces significantly the amount of artifact in the elasticity images while lowering the

8. (WO 2007/044482) CHEMICAL MICROMACHINED MICROSENSORS — 19.04.2007 — C21B 7/24 — PCT/US2006/039

The present invention provides sensors based on micromachined **ultrasonic transducer** technology. The sensors preferably include a elements, but may include only one sensor element. Arrays of sensors are also provided. Sensor elements include a functionalized me substrate by a support frame. The functionalized membrane, support frame and substrate together form a vacuum gap. The sensor ele electrical circuit, which is configured to operate the sensor element at or near an open circuit resonance condition. The mechanical res functionalized membrane is responsive to binding of an agent to the membrane. Thus, the sensor element also includes a detector, wh

9. (WO 2007/013933) REAL-TIME MONITORING AND CONTROLLING SPUTTER TARGET EROSION — 01.02.2007 — G01B 17/02 — PCT/US2006/029

Method and apparatus for real-time monitoring and controlling of the surface area erosion of a sputter target (24) in a physical vapor de comprising: a sputtering target assembly (30) including a backing plate (34) and a sputter target (24) having a surface area which is sp onto a substrate; at least one **transducer** (32) disposed through the back of the backing plate to transmit, propagate and receive **ultra** modes over the entire surface of said sputter target, a pulser/receiver (40) to provide and receive a voltage from the at least one **transd** to record the **ultrasonic** wave signal; and a program logic device (44) to determine the depth of erosion a...

10. (WO 2006/121447) THERAPEUTIC ASSEMBLY — 16.11.2006 — A61N 5/00 — PCT/US2005/020

A therapeutic assembly that contains a therapeutic agent, a cytotoxic radioactive material, and a nanomagnetic material with nanomag nanomagnetic particles have an average particle size of less than about 100 nanometers; and the average coherence length between particles is less than 100 nanometers. The nanomagnetic material has a saturation magnetization of from about 2 to about 3000 electro centimeter, a phase transition temperature of from about 40 to about 200 degrees Celsius, and a saturation magnetization of from abo electromagnetic units per cubic centimeter.

11. (WO 2006/083796) NOVEL COMPOSITION WITH MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES — 10.08.2006 — C04B 33/00 — PCT/US2006/003

A nanocomposite material containing nanomagnetic material disposed within a matrix. The nanomagnetic material has a saturation mag about 3000 electromagnetic units per cubic centimeter and contains nanomagnetic particles with an average particle size of less than a average coherence length between adjacent nanomagnetic particles is less than 100 nanometers.

12. (WO 2006/083668) MATERIALS AND DEVICES OF ENHANCED ELECTROMAGNETIC TRANSPARENCY — 10.08.2006 — A61F 2/06 — PCT/US2006/002

Abstract of the disclosure Materials, devices and methods are described for making and using devices of enhanced electromagnetic tra embodiments include for example, nanomagnetic compositions that provide series and/or parallel resonances that act to diminish indu devices and thereby alter electromagnetic penetration. Devices, including medical implants, such as stents, may be formed or modifie conformations. Such conformations include, for example, the addition or formulation with layer(s) of protective material or with of discre multiple capacitors and inductors.

13. (WO 2006/077567) IMPROVED SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR HEATING BIOLOGICAL TISSUE VIA RF ENERGY — 27.07.2006 — A61F 2/00 — PCT/IL2005/0003

A system (30) and method(s) (100) for thermal treatment of a selected target within a subject is disclosed. System (30) includes RF so impedance **matching** network (11) and resonator (13). Applicator (3) conveys output signal (17) from energy source (10) through surfa to predetermined energy dissipation zone (5) after output (17) has been processed by the phase shifter (14), IMN (11) and resonator (molecules (1), such as those in fat cells, are preferentially heated. Operation of system (30) produces a reverse thermal gradient so tha tissue (4) is maintained at a lower temperature than predetermined energy dissipation zone (5) without...

14. (WO 2006/066226) METHODS AND DEVICES FOR SELECTIVE DISRUPTION OF LIPID RICH CELLS BY CONTROLLED COOLING — 22.06.2006 — A61B 18/02 — PCT/US2005/045

The present invention relates to methods for use in the selective disruption of lipid-rich cells by controlled cooling. The present inventio for use in carrying out the methods for selective disruption of lipid-rich cells by controlled cooling.

15. (WO 2006/065615) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ELASTICITY IMAGING — 22.06.2006 — A61B 8/00 — PCT/US2005/044

A computational efficient algorithm (12) for compression analysis of free-hand static elasticity imaging performed using medial diagnos equipment (14) offers tissue compression quality and quantity feedback to the operator. The algorithm (12) includes a criterion for auto advantageous pre- and post-compression frame pairs delivering elasticity images of optimal dynamic ranges (DR) and signal-to -noise algorithm (12) in real time eases operator training and reduces significantly the amount of artifact in the elasticity images while lowering

16. (WO 2006/023261) MEDICAL DEVICE WITH MULTIPLE COATING LAYERS — 02.03.2006 — A61F 2/06 — PCT/US2005/027

An implantable medical device that contains two coating layers disposed above at least one of its surfaces. The first coating layer conta material; and the second coating layer contains a polymeric material and nanomagnetic material disposed on the first coating layer; the substantially free of the biologically active material. The nanomagnetic material has a saturation magnetization of from about 2 to abou per cubic centimeter, and it contains nanomagnetic particles with an average particle size of less than about 100 nanometers, the aver between adjacent nanomagnetic particles is less than 100 nanometers.

17. (WO 2006/014524) MEDICAL DEVICE WITH LOW MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY — 09.02.2006 — A61K 9/14 — PCT/US2005/024

An assembly that contains a medical device and biological material within which the medical device is disposed. The assembly has a d magnetic susceptibility within the range of from about plus 1 x 10^{-5} centimeter-gram-seconds to about minus 1 x 10^{-5} centimeter-gram-

18. (WO 2006/006997) CABLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME — 19.01.2006 — H01B 5/10 — PCT/US2005/013

Cable and method for cable. Embodiments of the cable are useful, for example, as an overhead power transmission line.

19. (WO 2006/006996) CABLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME — 19.01.2006 H01B 13/02 PCT/US2005/013(

Cable and method for cable. Embodiments of the cable are useful, for example, as an overhead power transmission line.

20. (WO 2006/006973) CABLE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME — 19.01.2006 H01B 13/02 PCT/US2005/011

Cable and method for cable. Embodiments of the cable are useful, for example, as an overhead power transmission line.

21. (WO 2005/052628) GAUSS-REES PARAMETRIC ULTRAWIDEBAND SYSTEM — 09.06.2005 G03B 42/06 PCT/US2004/039

Gauss-Rees waveform utilization in identifying an object, including: directing a primary acoustic waveform at the object to produce a re receiving a secondary wavelet produced by the nonlinear effect; and processing the received secondary wavelet in identifying the obje composition, image, and preferably both. The object can be concealed in a container, underground, under water, or otherwise.

22. (WO 2004/107963) NON-INVASIVE DETERMINATION OF INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE VIA ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCERS — 16.12.2004 A61B 8/00 PCT/US2004/017

Systems and methods for determining ICP based on parameters that can be measured using non-invasive or minimally invasive techni a non-linear relationship is used to determine ICP based on one or more variable inputs. The first variable input relates to one or more vessel and/or blood flow, such as acoustic backscatter from an acoustic **transducer** having a focus trained on a cranial blood vessel, f blood vessel, and the like. Additional variables, such as arterial blood pressure (ABP), may be used in combination with a first variable properties of a cranial blood vessel, such as flow velocity of the middle cerebral artery (MCA), to d...

23. (WO 2003/106992) **ULTRASONIC** TESTING OF FITTING ASSEMBLY FOR FLUID CONDUITS — 24.12.2003 G01N 29/11 PCT/US2003/018

Apparatus and method for determining relative and/or absolute axial position of a conduit end within a fluid coupling includes applicatio in the form of transient shear waves and analyzing the reflected energy. Application of the input energy collected at different radial pos location is used with wavelet based correlation techniques to better analyze the reflected energy signals. Quality of the abutment betw surface associated with the coupling may also be determined as a separate or combined feature of the axial position determination.

24. (WO 2003/081226) **ULTRASONIC** DETECTION OF POROUS MEDIUM CHARACTERISTICS — 02.10.2003 G01N 29/11 PCT/US2003/007

Plate waves are used to determine the presence of defects within a porous medium, such as a membrane. An acoustic wave can be p medium to create a plate wave within the medium. The plate wave creates fast compression waves and slow compression waves withi the material and structural properties of the medium. The fast compression wave provides information about the total porosity of a med compression wave provides information about the presence of defects in the medium or the types of materials that form the medium.

25. (WO 2003/000337) PIEZOCOMPOSITE ULTRASOUND ARRAY AND INTEGRATED CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY — 03.01.2003 A61B 8/08 PCT/US2002/016

An integrated piezoelectric ultrasound array (11) structure configured to minimize the effects of differential thermal expansion between integrated circuit (32) and to improve the mechanical and acoustical integrity of the array. The **transducer** array (11) may have an inte substrate (40) and is matched to the integrated circuit substrate for thermal expansion so as to retain mechanical integrity of the array/I temperature range. **Transducer** elements (10) are laterally isolated acoustically and as to thermal expansion by air or other acoustically lower elastic **modulus** material between the elements (10). Acoustical effects are vertically acoustically ...

Final 10 records | Start At

Search Summary

sonic NEAR transducer: 1389 occurrences in 396 records.

ultrasonic NEAR transducer: 34148 occurrences in 3740 records.

(sonic NEAR transducer OR ultrasonic NEAR transducer): 3950 records.

matching: 435123 occurrences in 86806 records.

((sonic NEAR transducer OR ultrasonic NEAR transducer) AND matching): 726 records.

modulus: 191844 occurrences in 30218 records.

(((sonic NEAR transducer OR ultrasonic NEAR transducer) AND matching) AND modulus): 88 records.

coefficient: 457985 occurrences in 83038 records.

((((sonic NEAR transducer OR ultrasonic NEAR transducer) AND matching) AND modulus) AND coefficient): 35 records.

Search Time: 4.85 seconds.